

It is impossible to buy a friend that is worth the price.

This weather is fine for corn. How are your radishes?

The perfect husband always belongs to the other woman.

Many a young girl's grammar isn't as good as her gown.

When you meet a stranger get busy and tell your troubles first.

How did the leeman make a living when every home had its cellar?

At least no one can be surprised if there is a coal shortage next winter.

Every time one cuts in one's expenses a new growth starts somewhere else.

Americanism can be taught in the business of life as well as in the schools.

Apparently the Palm Beach suit now has a rival in thinness in the all-wool winter suit.

Only a few years ago a father could make a comfortable living without a home garden.

A lot of folks are wondering where the men get the corsets they wear with those waist-seam coats.

Americans who tour abroad must expect to bear a substantial part of the cost of reconstruction.

Peace surely ought to prove durable after it has been so laboriously hammered into shape.

How old does a man have to be before he begins taking off his coat and overcoat together, leaving the sleeves of the one in the other?

An agreement that will enable one set of maps to last for eternity may not be regarded as much of a favor by the enterprising publishers.

About this time, the cheapest feeling man in the country must be the "conscientious objector" and slacker who watches the heroes returning.

Since it was just about a year ago that the tide of war began to turn, this is a good time to remember the many invaluable lessons of the war.

Recent reports of bolshevist rules affecting public morality indicate that total depravity has at last found a frank, uncompromising champion.

That government sale of 3,000,000 pounds of prunes indicates another of the horrors of war our doughboys escaped by the signing of the armistice.

The face of circumstances has so changed in China that very few Chinese politicians are very desirous of holding a high place in the government.

Little could the flat dweller be blamed if, flying far from the mad-dog crowd's ignoble strife for expensive flats, he discovered the charms of life in a flat.

A lot of fellows in civil life are trying Foch's policy of attack, always to attack, but they don't care much what they attack.

"Eat fewer costly foods," advises Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. If the doctor will open a grocery store and sell them to us we'll do our part.

What the prosperous countryman cannot understand on his visits to the city is what there is to city life to make it worth what it costs.

From a survey of the luxuriously printed "reform" journals it appears that the more a reformer is endowed the more dismal he becomes.

Now that Uncle Sam has his experts investigating the habits of the oyster they should try to find why the lonesome habit of appearing singly in some restaurant stews persists.

Women are rebelling against fashion's decree favoring hobble skirts and are going back to short skirts on their own account. This is indeed an era of revolutions.

If the price of milk, as threatened, rises much higher, the efficiency engineer will have to speak reprovingly to the cow.

The minister who shot a bluejay for interrupting the sermon may have been giving a warning to members of the congregation.

Professor Garner says the jungle call of the female ape sounds like "hoo-hoo," which sounds very much like the call frequently used by the female of the species in this country.

Discharged soldiers who are moving to the cities may not find them so delightful in city clothing.

The weather is making it difficult to entice much over the fuel administration's appeal to buy next winter's coal now.

Recent developments prove that unguarded railroad grade crossings are no less dangerous than in times past. Why are they permitted to remain as perpetual threats against life and limb?

## FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### TREATY OF BUCHAREST, 1913.

A Peace Treaty Signed Just Before the World War Broke.

The boundaries which those chronic disturbers of the peace, the Balkan states, had before the recent world war were established to them by the treaty of Bucharest signed at the Roumanian capital on August 6, 1913, by representatives of the said states and Greece. That treaty closed two wars, practically, one in which the Balkan states were united in fighting Turkey and one in which they were fighting among themselves. By 1910 the Bulgars and Greek bands in Macedonia, which had been quite as likely to massacre each other as to massacre the Turks, had got together for the purpose of devoting all their efforts against the common enemy. Then trouble broke out in Albania and the Serbians sent their irregulars to help the Albanians against the Turks.

It was the same old story of the Balkans being "adame" again. In March of 1912 Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Serbia came to an understanding, agreeing to bury their mutual animosities temporarily and combine against the Turk. Roumania stood aloof. The Porte, alarmed, promised reforms in Albania and Macedonia. Turkey also announced that she would hold army maneuvers near Adrianople.

#### Began to "Diplomatize."

The great powers began to "diplomatize," to prevent a war. Germany and Austria declared that the status quo in the Balkans must be maintained, and Austria mobilized her army. But the wild nations of the Balkans had got out of hand, and little Montenegro, on October 8, 1912, declared war against Turkey. On October 17 Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia issued a joint declaration to the same effect. A Bulgarian army of 300,000 men occupied Mustapha Pasha on October 19. Kirk-Kilissen on the 24th and Invested Adrianople on the 27th. Two days later was fought the sanguinary battle of Lule Burgas, the chief battle of the war, with a front of 22 miles. In this battle the Turks lost 35,000 killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners, while the Bulgarians lost 15,000 killed and wounded. The Turks now fell back upon the Tchatalja forts, the last line of defense for Constantinople.

Meantime the Serbians had swept into Macedonia and were driving the Turks before them with heavy losses, while one part of their army was sent to join the Greeks at Saloniki and another detachment to help the Montenegrins. The Greeks, coming up from the south, routed the Turks in several engagements and finally captured Saloniki. Turkey asked the powers to mediate and be quick about it. They did so and an armistice was signed between Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro on one side and Turkey on the other on December 3.

Greece refused to sign any armistice while Janina, the Albanian capital, remained in Turkish hands, and continued to attack that city. The powers hurriedly got together in a peace conference in London. There was no coming to terms with the Turk, and on February 3, 1913, hostilities were resumed. The Greeks captured Janina, and the Bulgarians drove in the Tchatalja line. A Bulgarian and Serbian army took Adrianople with the Turkish commander and 30,000 prisoners. Scutari in Albania was besieged by a Montenegrin and Serbian army, and Greek men-of-war in the Adriatic were co-operating with the troops.

#### Powers Could Not Agree.

The powers were frantic and could not agree among themselves. But on April 19, 1913, another armistice was signed, and on May 30 the belligerents signed at London a treaty of peace with Turkey. By this treaty Turkey surrendered to the Balkan allies the island of Crete and all territory on the European mainland west of the Enos-Midia line, and left the adjustment of the Albanian frontiers and the disposal of the Aegean islands to the powers, which meant that Turkey gave up all her European possessions except Constantinople and the country immediately back of it.

But the ink on the treaty was not dry when the Balkan states began to quarrel with each other over the spoils.

Thirty days after the treaty of London had been signed they were all at it again, with Roumania now playing a part. The Bulgarians attacked the Greeks in the Panghalia district and fought a three days' battle with the Serbians, ending on July 30.

#### Bulgaria Declares War.

Three days later Bulgaria declared war against Greece and Serbia, and Montenegro declared war upon Bulgaria. Roumania declared war against Bulgaria on July 10, and Turkey at the same time sent an army forth and captured Adrianople without trouble. The Bulgarians stubbornly resisted the advance of the Greek army north, but King Constantine pressed on toward Sofia. The Montenegrins and Serbs hurried back the Bulgarians in the west, and King Ferdinand sued for peace.

And now a new arrangement of the belligerent Balkans is in progress.

### TREATY OF LONDON 1831.

Pact Wherein the Neutrality of Belgium Was Defined.

The treaty by which the present kingdom of Belgium was created and its neutrality guaranteed was signed at London on November 15, 1831, by the representatives of Austria, Prussia, France, England and Russia. It was, in fact, not merely one "scrap of paper" which the Germans tore up when they invaded Belgium in 1914, but two—for this neutrality guaranteed by the treaty of 1831 was reaffirmed by Germany at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 at the demand of England. The congress of Vienna, after Napoleonic wars, had constituted Belgium and Holland one country under the House of Orange. But the Belgians were never content to be under the crown of Holland and when the French revolution of 1830 which placed Louis Philippe on the throne took place the Belgians were inspired to a successful revolt which was directly impelled by the events of July in Paris. The laws of Holland were generally unfavorable to the Belgians; the Belgians were not proportionately represented in the legislature and there was, besides, the difference in language and religion of the two sections. Although the Belgians spoke French, Dutch was made for them the official language of the courts and only Dutch was taught in the schools. Long before the revolution in Paris an agitation had been going on for a separate administration for the Belgians.

#### Began to Shout for France.

On August 5, 1830, while the people of Holland were supposed to be celebrating the king's birthday, a revolutionary piece was performed in the opera house in Brussels. Stirred by the dramatic representation the audience began to shout for France and against Holland. The cries were heard in the streets and repeated and a riot ensued. Then some one hoisted over the city hall the old standard of Brabant and the riot turned into a revolution. In a few hours Brussels was in the hands of the revolutionaries. The revolution spread to the country like wildfire. The revolutionists made a proposal to the king that he should submit to the states-general a proposition for separate governments for Belgium and Holland under the House of Orange. The king promised and fulfilled his promise.

A provisional government was established in Brussels which declared Belgian independence and called upon all Belgians serving in the Dutch army to return home. The provinces were now

all in revolt. The Czar, alarmed at what he considered the spread of a revolutionary spirit, called upon the other powers to interfere and promised a contingent of 60,000 troops. Prussia massed her troops on her western frontier and France announced that any movement of Prussian troops into Belgium would be met by a similar movement on the part of the French. A conference of the five great powers was then sitting in London to settle the question of Greece. France proposed that the Belgian question be submitted to the conference. The Polish insurrection, which now broke out, gave the Czar all he could attend to at home, Austria was harassed by the Italian question and Prussia was fully occupied in guarding her eastern frontiers. So England and France were allowed to have their way, which was the way of Belgian independence.

#### Failed to Settle Trouble.

The congress of London issued several protocols intended to settle matters but failed to do so. One stumbling block was Luxembourg, which Holland refused to give up and Belgium claimed; deputies from that duchy sitting in the new national assembly. Prince Leopold of Coburg was offered the Belgian crown but refused to accept it until matters were settled more to the liking of the Belgians. The Dutch refused to evacuate Belgium and a French army marched in, the Dutch retiring before it.

On November 15, 1831, the representatives of the great powers and Belgium signed the treaty of London. By this instrument a part of Luxembourg was given to Holland and the rest left in the Belgian hands "provisionally." Belgium, it may be remarked, continued to hold the duchy until 1839. The province of Limburg was given to Holland and the boundaries of Belgium established practically as they are today. The king of the Belgians was recognized and the neutrality of the kingdom solemnly guaranteed.

The Czar would not ratify this treaty, although his envoys had signed it, until the next May, when he did so. But now King William of Holland balked. He refused to evacuate Antwerp, which was besieged and taken by the French thereupon. It was not until 1839 that King William decided to accept fate. Having done so he abdicated and the Belgian question was settled to reappear in a more tragic form 83 years later.

## EXPLAINS STAND ON IMMIGRATION

Gompers Elucidates Position of the American Federation of Labor.

### AIMED AT GREEDY TRUSTS

Combinations, He Says, Would Bring in Workers Under Contracts Which Virtually Make Them Slaves

—Other News of Labor.

Opposition of the American Federation of Labor to unrestricted immigration during the next four years is based largely on a desire to checkmate "a combination of corporations, trusts and shipping companies" that would bring immigration to the United States under contracts which made them virtually "slaves of these trusts," Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, declared in an address before the Pan-American Federation at New York.

"This is a critical time, a crucial time, a time unprecedented on the globe," said Mr. Gompers, "and it simply means we must protect ourselves or be overwhelmed. The standards we have raised for America's workers are not going to give up to the greed and rapacity of employers."

### GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Every one of the 225 employees of the Angel Island immigrant station have signed an application for admission to the Federal Employees' union. General Mangin, commander of the French army of occupation at Mayence, issued a proclamation forbidding strikes against the Rhinish republic. Forty hours a week and wages at \$1 an hour was the demand made by delegates from 23 building trades unions of 21 contractors at a recent conference held in Boston.

About 400 hat band weavers of Paterson, N. J., are on strike as the result of the refusal of their employers to grant them a 44-hour week and a flat increase of 20 per cent in wages.

The coal miners of central and southern France decided to resume work. The difference between the miners and their employers were adjusted through the arbitration of the minister of labor.

After having been on strike more than a week 4,000 knit goods workers of Brooklyn went back to their shops, having won a 10 per cent increase in wages. Union conditions are to prevail, it is stated, and the agreement terminates in one year.

Advices from Lisbon to the state department reported that the general railroad strike had affected the greater portion of train service in Portugal, except on the lines south and southeast of the capital. Some sabotage has been reported.

Eighty per cent or more of the very fine furniture used in Havana, Cuba, is said to be manufactured in this country by Spanish cabinet makers, the designs of the furniture corresponding to the special liking of the customer.

Of 9,871 different occupations in industry only in some fifty or sixty are there so-called apprenticeship systems, and in most of these apprenticeships consist mainly in an insistence upon training during a certain length of time.

Eleven hundred women cigar makers employed in five factories in Allentown, Pa., went on strike, demanding an increase in pay of \$4 a thousand. They are earning five and six dollars a day and the managers say they were apparently satisfied with conditions until agitators appeared among them. One factory was stoned. Several arrests were made.

A strike of marine firemen, officers and water tenders was called along the entire north Atlantic and Mexican gulf coasts from Galveston, Tex., to Portland, Me. The strike leaders assert the entire fishing industry and all privately owned vessels will be tied up by the walkout. The strikers demand an increase of \$15 a month in wages and closed shops.

The Calumet and Hecla and subsidiary mines announced the re-employment of all underground workmen of their forces. This does not mean an increase beyond 50 per cent of normal in output of copper, but an increase in underground development work. It presages the turn in the copper metal situation as viewed by leading Michigan copper producers and means 3,000 men will return to work in mines.

Members of the Marine Firemen, Officers and Water Tenders' union at Philadelphia were called out on strike by orders of the Chicago headquarters for a wage increase of \$15 a month, better living conditions, recognition of the union and 60 cents an hour for time over eight hours a day.

The Garment Workers' union called a strike in Canada demanding the same wages paid in the United States. Two thousand members of the union responded to the strike order in Montreal.

An average increase in pay of trainmen of slightly more than 6 cents an hour, with minimum of \$85 a month, dating from July 1, was announced by the Kansas City Railways company. Employees in other departments working on hourly basis are increased from 2 1/2 to 3 cents an hour. The increase affects more than 3,000 street railway operatives.

## MOVE FOR BETTER RELATIONS

Prominent Employers of Labor at Chicago Working on a "Get Together" Plan.

Formation of a commission composed of 40 large employers of labor, whose object will be to promote cordial and friendly relations between wage earners and those for whom they work, has been undertaken at Chicago under the direction of Harold McCormick of the International Harvester company and Harold Swift, vice president of Swift & Co.

The plan was suggested by John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, after a conversation he had with Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, during the latter's recent visit to Chicago.

Mr. Mitchell, J. Ogden Armour, John C. Shedd, John Scott and others joined in a call for about 40 representative business men, where the project was discussed and given concrete form. The main idea is to demonstrate to employees that their employers have an interest in their welfare beyond the mere payment of wages. A community service organization will be formed which will provide entertainments, lectures and cultivate a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness.

Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades council, said he thought the commission was on the right track, and would prove beneficial in many ways.

### IN THE LABOR WORLD

In four of the Dunfermline (Scotland) linen factories the employers have adopted a three-day working week to enable the operatives to draw the out-of-work donation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, has been the storm center of banditry and revolutions for the last several years the mining industry has kept up remarkably well.

Eight hundred employees of the Savage Arms corporation, at Sharon, Pa., went on a strike, tying up the plant there. The men walked out in a body when their demand for straight time pay instead of piecework was refused. An increase of 25 per cent in the pay of all of its several hundred employees has been granted by the G. W. Alexander Hat company, West Reading, Pa., of which George W. Wynkoop, Jr., is secretary and manager. The increase goes into effect at once.

Adoption of an industrial relations plan, carrying with it provisions for annuities for employees and giving them a voice in the matters pertaining to relations with employers, is announced by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

As the only full-fledged woman member of the International Association of Machinists Miss Hannah Black of Glasgow, Scotland, attended the seventh annual biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union league held in Philadelphia recently.

The general strike in progress at Vancouver, B. C., since June 3 ended July 8 when the strike committee directed members of the various unions involved to return to work. It was estimated that when the strike was at its height more than 11,000 workers were idle.

Textile workers at Martinsburg, Va., numbering 1,300 were organized at a meeting under the direction of Vice President McCoskey of the Textile Workers of America. The organization was chartered and officers elected. The meeting was a closed one and no admittance was granted anyone save accredited members.

Street car service was resumed at Cleveland, Ohio, when 2,600 employees of the Cleveland Railway company went on strike. Settlement was reached after a four-hour meeting of the city council, Mayor Davis and city officials, President J. J. Stanley and other officials of the street car company and members of the carmen's union sitting as a committee of the whole.

Ten thousand building laborers went back to work on 150 important Chicago contracts after a brief strike for higher pay. They returned to their work partly victorious and for the most part satisfied. They are to get 70 cents an hour instead of 57 1/2. They demanded 75 cents, and a rebel group delayed settlement by refusing at first to compromise.

The plant of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock company was reopened after having been closed six weeks following a strike of employees. The yard normally employs from six to seven thousand men. According to Frederick L. Baker, president of the company, 300 men took up their tools. Strike leaders, however, claimed that less than one hundred reported. The unsettled strike hinges on a question of union recognition.

The Manchester (Eng.) cotton strike, which tied up the industry throughout Lancashire for almost three weeks, has been settled after a long conference. The operatives resumed work on the basis of a 48-hour week and an advance in weekly wages amounting to 30 per cent.

There has been an increase of 10 per cent in woolen manufacturing machinery engaged as compared with April 1, but still the mill output of the country is far from equaling the demand.

The British industrial council for the manufactured leather trade has adopted a national agreement under which the 48-hour week comes into force immediately throughout the saddlery, harness, solid and fancy leather goods trades. A minimum day wage of 10 cents an hour is established, with an increase of 12 1/2 per cent for piece workers, pending further negotiations.

## Couldn't Work

S. W. Bishop Was Laid Up By Kidney Trouble. Now Owes Good Health to Doan's.

"I owe my present good health, largely, to Doan's Kidney Pills," says S. W. Bishop, 5162 Kensington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. "I wasn't able to work. Sharp pains would catch me when I stooped or tried to lift anything, and at night the kidney secretions passed frequently and were scanty and painful. Specs seemed to be before my eyes and I would get dizzy. There was a puffiness under my eyes. I could see myself failing from day to day and I finally was laid up from June until September. I got Doan's Kidney Pills and used them. The dizziness and other troubles disappeared and I picked up in weight. After I had used four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I looked and felt like my old self. The cure seemed a miracle and I firmly believe that my life was saved by this remedy."



Sworn to before me.

JOHN W. BRUNS, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Use Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

## THE "BLUES"

Caused by Acid-Stomach

Millions of people who worry, are despondent, have spells of mental depression, feel blue and are often melancholy, believe that these conditions are due to outside influences over which they have little or no control. Nearly always, however, they can be traced to an internal source—acid-stomach. Nor is it to be wondered at. Acid-stomach, beginning with such well defined symptoms as indigestion, belching, heartburn, bloating, etc., will, if not checked in time, affect to some degree or other all the vital organs. The nervous system becomes deranged. Digestion suffers. The blood is impoverished. Health and strength are undermined. The victim of acid-stomach, although he may not know the cause of his ailments, feels his hope, courage, ambition and energy slipping. And truly life is dark—not worth much to the man or woman who has acid-stomach. Get rid of it! Don't let acid-stomach hold you back, wreck your health, make your days miserable, make you feel like a "Blue," and gloomily thought of the "Blues" as a modern remedy called EATONIC that brings about such quick relief from your stomach troubles—makes your stomach to rights—makes it strong, cool, sweet and comfortable. Helps you get back your strength, vigor, vitality, enthusiasm and good cheer. So many thousands upon thousands of sufferers have used EATONIC with such marvellous results that we are sure you will feel the same way if you will just give it a trial. Get a big 50 cent box of EATONIC—the good tasting tablets that you eat like a bit of candy—from your druggist today. He will return your money if results are not even more than you expect.

## EATONIC

FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

Not That Kind. "I see where a new jack is lifting automobiles." "Can't the police catch him?"

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

Its Class. "Do you believe in metempsychosis?" "Never heard of it. Is it a new mind cure?"

## HOW RHEUMATISM BEGINS

The excruciating agonies of rheumatism are usually the result of failure of the kidneys to expel poisons from the system. If the irritation of these uric acid crystals is allowed to continue, incurable bladder or kidney disease may result. Attend to it at once. Don't resort to temporary relief. The sick kidneys must be restored to health by the use of some sterilizing remedy which will prevent a return of the disease.

Get some GOLD MEDAL Hamlet Oil Capsules immediately. They have brought back the joys of life to countless thousands of sufferers from rheumatism, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel and other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. They will attack the poisons at once, clear out the kidneys and urinary tract and the soothing healing oils and herbs will restore the inflamed tissues and organs to normal health.

All others are imitations. Ask for GOLD MEDAL and be sure the name GOLD MEDAL is on the box. Three sizes, at all good druggists.—Adv.

Some fellows seem satisfied to be to the world what tartar is to a horse's teeth.

Good Excuse. "Can you lend me a bit of loose change?" "Sorry, but my money's tight."

**MURINE** Basis, Refreshes, Soothes, Heals—Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy: If they tire, Smart, Itch, or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, U.S.A.